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Though oil was known to exist in the Big Horn Basin as early as 1888 and sporadic attempts have from time to time since been made to discover it in large quantities, the production of oil in this region may be said to have begun in 1906, when wells were drilled in the Byron field. Wells were afterwards drilled in several other parts of the basin, and though small quantities of oil and gas have been discovered in fourteen fields, the region is well known largely because of the production since 1914 from the Grass Creek, Elk Basin, Greybull and Torchlight fields. From 1914 to 1916 the production of oil in Wyoming rose from 3,560,375 to 6,234,137 barrels, and a considerable part of this increase has been derived from the fields just named. The report describes fifty anticlines and domes, twenty-seven of which have been tested by drilling. Four of these contain very productive oil and gas fields, and seven contain fields that are less productive and less promising. The anticlines lie in a broad belt around the border of the Big Horn Basin, and the authors of the report conclude that those which are nearest the central trough of the basin offer the greatest prospect for successful drilling. In fact, none of the explored anticlines that are separated from the central trough by other anticlines have yet yielded more than traces of oil and gas. As nine anticlines adjacent to the central trough remain untested there is a good prospect that other productive fields may yet be discovered. The report was prepared by D. F. Hewett and C. T. Lupton.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

By the will of Elmer P. Howe, of Marblehead, Mass., after private bequests amounting to between \$35,000 and \$40,000 are provided for, the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Yale University and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for general use. For the purposes of the probate bond the estate is estimated at \$30,000 real and \$400,000 personal property.

DR. CHARLES A. TUTTLE has presented to Yale University his home and offices, a large

brick building on York Street, adjacent to Wrexham Hall.

ACCORDING to the Journal of the American Medical Association the number of students enrolled in the medical department of the University of Buenos Aires is over 5,000. In 1917, there were 4,078 enrolled, distributed as follows: medicine, 3,051; pharmacy, 317; doctor in pharmacy, 88; odontology, 428, and obstetrics, 194. Including the departments of law, engineering, philosophy and literature, agronomy and veterinary science, there are a total of 9,521 matriculated students. There are 984 students inscribed in the medical department of the other university in the country, the University of Cordoba.

DURING the absence of President Harry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago, as head of the American Commission for Relief in Persia, the dean of the faculties, Professor James R. Angell, head of the department of psychology, has been designated by the board of trustees as vice-president of the university.

FRANK L. DE BEUKELAER, professor of chemistry at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, has been appointed to an instructorship in the department of chemistry at the University of Chicago.

DR. CYRUS H. FISKE, who has held the position of assistant professor of biological chemistry at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, will join the Harvard medical staff with the same title.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE THE SUPPLY OF ORGANIC REAGENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In order to provide for the supply of organic reagents for research and industrial purposes the Eastman Kodak Company has determined to commence their preparation in its research laboratory.

This decision was arrived at partly as a result of the letters of Dr. Roger Adams and Professor Gortner¹ which drew our attention to the need for an adequate supply of these materials produced by a firm of standing.

¹ SCIENCE, March 8, 1918, p. 226 and June 14, 1918, p. 590.